

XYRIS MONTANA IN EASTERN MASSACHUSETTS.—In the *Reports on the Flora of the Boston District*,—VI,<sup>1</sup> only three species of *Xyris* are listed, no mention of *X. montana* Ries being made. In a recent study of the genus, however, I have found an old specimen of most characteristic *X. montana* collected in August, 1882 at Wilmington, Massachusetts by the late C. E. Perkins. This specimen came to the herbarium of the New England Botanical Club with the herbarium of Mr. Warren H. Manning and was without specific name, thus indicating doubt as to its identity. It has the distinctive characters of the northernmost member of the genus: the very narrow leaves, small lance-ovoid head, with uniformly brown narrow bracts erose-ciliolate at summit, but it is in too poor condition to show the *exserted* tips of the lateral sepals which in thoroughly satisfactory material further distinguish *X. montana* from *X. caroliniana* Walt.

On June 14 last Mr. Lyman B. Smith and I renewed the search for the lost *Carex Hostiana* DC., var. *laurentiana* Fern. & Wieg.<sup>2</sup> (*C. Hornschuchiana*, var. *laurentiana* Fern. & Wieg.; *C. fulvescens* Mackenzie), a characteristic plant of Newfoundland and Anticosti, which had been collected nearly a century ago by Benjamin D. Greene with *C. limosa* "in pond at Tewksy."<sup>3</sup> Since the only known station for *C. limosa* in Middlesex County is in the quaking boggy margin of Long Pond in Tewksbury we naturally went there. In the sixteen years since Mr. F. F. Forbes and I made a similar search at Long Pond the bog has followed the course of most such bogs of southern New England: the quagmire has been rapidly overcome by the dense thicket of *Chamaedaphne calyculata*, *Myrica Gale* and other dominating shrubs and the lower *Andromeda glaucophylla*, *Kalmia polifolia*, *Vaccinium Oxycoccus*, *Carex exilis* and especially *C. limosa* are fast being choked out. At one part of the bog *C. limosa* still holds possession of a particularly wet opening, along with *C. exilis* and *Drosera longifolia* and here was an abundance of *Xyris montana*, thus making an association thoroughly typical of the wet bog-barrens of Newfoundland, a setting quite fitting for *C. Hostiana*, var. *laurentiana*. But, just as in June, 1911, the search for the latter plant was a disappointment. It is, however, of interest to record this definite station for *Xyris montana*, since the exact location of the Wilmington station

<sup>1</sup> RHODORA, xii. 6 (1910).

<sup>2</sup> RHODORA, xxvi. 122 (1924).

<sup>3</sup> See Fernald, RHODORA, xiii. 246 (1911).



is unknown. A visit later in the season may yet reveal the evasive *Carex*.—M. L. FERNALD, Gray Herbarium.

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**TETRAMERISM IN TRILLIUM UNDULATUM.**—Last May in the course of a walk in the rain in Salisbury, Connecticut, Mrs. Weatherby and I ran across three plants of painted trillium in which all the parts (leaves, sepals, petals, stigmas and cells of the ovary) were in fours except the stamens. These had increased in their usual proportion of two to each petal and numbered eight. The plants were of average size and vigor, all parts were perfectly and symmetrically developed, and all the stamens and stigmas appeared to be functioning normally. In the Gray Herbarium is a specimen of a precisely similar plant collected at Fitzwilliam, New Hampshire by Miss K. L. Kimball in May, 1891.

The genus *Trillium* is rather noted for its tendency to develop eccentric forms. A good many such have been reported (as for instance by Deane, RHODORA x. 21–24 and 214–216 and xii. 63, and Goodspeed, Univ. California Pub. vii. 69–100). One line of teratological variation which crops out in several species, is in the number of parts of the foliar and floral whorls. Cases in which an abnormal number is carried consistently through all the whorls appear, however, to be rare. One completely tetramerous plant of *Trillium grandiflorum* has been reported by Victorin (Nat. Canadien xl. 113) and one of *T. sessile* by Eastwood (Erythrea iv. 71): but there appears to be no published account of such a form in *T. undulatum*. The present note is put forth by way of completing the record.

It may be added that there is in the herbarium of the New England Botanical Club a specimen of *T. undulatum* with a withered flower, collected by Fernald at Houlton, Maine, June 27, 1899, in which the leaves and sepals and so far as can be made out from the fragments of them which remain, the petals are in fives.—C. A. WEATHERBY, Gray Herbarium.

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**AXYRIS AMARANTOIDES IN EASTERN AMERICA.**—For some years the Russian and Siberian annual, *Axyris amarantoides* L., has been naturalized as a weed in Manitoba and North Dakota and it has spread thence southward to Missouri (May, 1918, *Bush*, no. 8308) and westward to Alberta (July, 1922, *Brinkman*, no. 752). It is not